

**Amendments to the claims:**

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

**Listing of Claims:**

1. (Original) A BDPD-based (Base-band Digital Pre-Distortion) method for improving efficiency of RF power amplifier, comprising:

(1) Determining structural parameters of a neural network as required and establishing the neural network, inputting modeling data and initial values of network parameters required for establishing the neural network model of the RF power amplifier;

(2) Propagating forward with the input data and network parameters, calculating the difference between output value of the neural network and the expected output value, then propagating backward along the neural network with said difference to correct the network parameters;

(3) Determining whether said difference meets the specified criterion; if so, outputting the neural network model of the RF power amplifier and going to step (4), otherwise inputting the corrected network parameters to the neural network and going to step (2);

(4) Solving the pre-distortion algorithm of the RF power amplifier with said neural network model;

(5) Carrying out pre-distortion processing for input signal of the RF power amplifier with said pre-distortion algorithm and then feeding them to the RF power amplifier.

2. (Original) A BDPD-based method for improving efficiency of RF power amplifier according to claim 1, wherein said structural parameters comprise: the number  $n$  of delay items of input signal, the number  $r$  of neural elements on each layer of the neural network, the number  $m$  of layers of the neural network; said modeling data comprises: output signal  $Y(KT)$ , input

signal, and delay items of input signal of the power amplifier; said network parameters comprise: weight  $W_{ijk}$  and bias  $b_{ij}$ ; said output signal  $Y(KT)$  of the RF power amplifier is the expected output value corresponding to the input signal, i.e., the actual output value of the RF power amplifier corresponding to the input signal.

3. (Original) A BDPA-based method for improving efficiency of RF power amplifier according to claim 2, wherein said input signal and said delay items of the input signal are base-band digital signal amplitude  $X(KT)$  of the power amplifier and delay items thereof  $X[(K-1)T]$  ...  $X[(K-n+1)T]$ , respectively.

4. (Original) A BDPA-based method for improving efficiency of RF power amplifier according to claim 3, wherein the number  $n$  of delay items of input signal is:  $1 \leq n \leq 10$ , the number  $r$  of neural elements on each layer of the neural network is:  $1 \leq r \leq 10$ , the number  $m$  of layers of the neural network is:  $1 \leq m \leq 10$ .

5. (Original) A BDPA-based method for improving efficiency of RF power amplifier according to claim 2, wherein said input signal and said delay items of input signal are base-band digital signal amplitude  $X(KT)$  of the power amplifier and delay items thereof  $X[(K-1)T]$ ,  $X[(K-2)T]$ , ...,  $X[(K-n+1)T]$  as well as phase  $\Phi_{in}(KT)$  of the base-band digital signal and delay items thereof  $\Phi_{in}[(K-1)T]$ ,  $\Phi_{in}[(K-2)T]$ , ...,  $\Phi_{in}[(K-n+1)T]$ ; the number of delay items of the input signal comprises the number  $n_1$  of delay items of base-band digital signal amplitude and the number  $n_2$  of delay items of base-band digital signal phase.

6. (Original) A BDPA-based method for improving efficiency of RF power amplifier according to claim 5, wherein the number  $n_1$  of delay items of base-band digital signal amplitude is:  $1 \leq n_1 \leq 5$ , the number  $n_2$  of delay items of base-band digital signal phase is:  $1 \leq n_2 \leq 10$ , the

number  $r$  of neural elements on each layer of the neural network is:  $1 \leq r \leq 10$ , the number  $m$  of layers of the neural network is:  $1 \leq m \leq 10$ .

7. (Currently Amended) A BDPD-based method for improving efficiency of RF power amplifier according to claim 2, wherein said step (2) comprises:

(71) Calculating the corresponding intermediate variables  $V_{ij}$  of the neural network with network parameters  $W_{ijk}$  of each layer of the neural network;

(72) Activating the function to calculate the output value  $Y_{ij}$  of each neural element in the corresponding neural network through the intermediate variables  $V_{ij}$  and the neural elements;

(73) Magnifying the output value of the neural elements on the last layer of the neural network for  $m$  times to obtain the output value  $Y_m(KT)$  of the neural network, herein the value of  $M$  being higher than the saturation level of the power amplifier;

(74) Calculating the difference between  $Y_m(KT)$  and actual output  $Y(KT)$  of the power amplifier;

(75) Magnifying the difference  $e(kT)$  between  $Y_m(KT)$  and  $Y(KT)$  for  $-m$  times and calculating  $\Omega(V_{ij})$  with output value  $V_{ij}$  of the neural elements on the last layer of the network, herein,  $\Omega(v) = d\Psi(v)/dv$ ;

(76) Multiplying  $Me(kT)$  with  $\Omega(V_{ij})$  to obtain  $\delta_{ij}$ ;

(77) Propagating  $\delta_{ij}$  backward along the network channel, in which propagating forward is carried out, with current values of network parameters and obtaining the intermediate variables  $u_{i1}, u_{i2}, \dots, u_{ir}$ ;

(78) Calculating intermediate variables  $\delta_{i1}, \delta_{i2}, \dots, \delta_{ir}$  with  $u_{i1}, u_{i2}, \dots, u_{ir}$  and current network parameters;

Herein,  $\delta i1, \delta i2, \dots, \delta ir$  are obtained through multiplying  $\Omega(Vi1), \Omega(Vi2), \dots, \Omega(Vir)$  with  $ui1, ui2, \dots, uir$  respectively, said  $\Omega(Vi1), \Omega(Vi2), \dots, \Omega(Vir)$  are calculated out with intermediate variable  $vi1, vi2, \dots, vir$ ;

(79) Updating current network parameters with  $\delta i1, \delta i2, \dots, \delta ir$ , and calculating  $c$  with the following equation:  $c = [\sum(\delta i1^2 + \delta i2^2 + \dots + \delta ir^2) + \delta ij^2]^{1/2}$ ;

Wherein when updating the current network parameters, the updated network parameters  $Wijk$  and  $bij$  are calculated out as follows:

$Wijk$  = value of network parameter before update -  $\eta \times \delta ij \times$  output value of corresponding neural elements, herein  $\eta$  is the searching step length;

$bij$  = value of network parameter before update -  $\eta \times \delta ij$ .

8. (Original) A BDPD-based method for improving efficiency of RF power amplifier according to claim 7, wherein said step (3) comprises: determining whether  $c$  meets the criterion; if so, outputting the neural network model of the RF power amplifier, otherwise inputting the corrected network parameters  $Wijk$  and  $bij$  to the neural network and going to step (71).

9. (Original) A BDPD-based method for improving efficiency of RF power amplifier according to claim 7, wherein said  $K = 2 \times$  mean gain  $k_b$  of RF power amplifier.

10. (Original) A BDPD-based method for improving efficiency of RF power amplifier according to claim 2, wherein the bandwidth of said input signal is wider than that of actual input signal of RF power amplifier.